

SERVICE OF PLEADINGS IN BANKRUPTCY CASES

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SERVICE OF PLEADINGS IN BANKRUPTCY CASES

Introduction. A bankruptcy case is in effect a basket of mini-cases, a collection of discrete matters. What goes on in a bankruptcy case can be divided into two broad categories.

Administrative matters comprise one category and include those routine matters in which no party in interest could contest facts asserted by another party in interest or could contest the proper law that should be applied to undisputed facts to reach some result. Undisputed matters are generally handled by the Clerk's office and include such tasks as giving notice of the filing of a case or entering an order on an application to pay the filing fee in installments. Some matters handled routinely by the Clerk's Office have important consequences but are not the subject of a contested matter, such as entering a discharge order in a Chapter 7 case when no adversary proceeding seeking denial of discharge has been timely filed.

The other major category of bankruptcy matters involves disputes. This category is divided into two subcategories, adversary proceedings and contested matters. Adversary proceedings consist of those types of disputes described in Fed. R. Bank. P. 7001. Contested matters consist of all other disputes in a bankruptcy case. The 1983 Advisory Committee Note to Bankruptcy Rule 9014 states that a contested matter is "an actual dispute, other than an adversary proceeding, before the bankruptcy court."

[Contested matters] are generally initiated by motion and do not require a responsive pleading (unless the bankruptcy court directs that an answer be served). Only certain of the rules governing adversary proceedings apply to the resolution of contested matters and the court may direct that these rules will not apply in the litigation of a particular contested matter or that other rules will apply. See Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9014. The procedures governing contested matters are thus less formal.

Nantucket Investors II v. California Federal Bank (In re Indian Palms Associates, Ltd.), 61 F.3d 197, 204 (fn. 11) (3rd Cir. 1995).

Notwithstanding this sort of analysis, a matter does not cease to be “contested” merely because no one files a response or appears at a hearing to oppose the motion. “It is the existence of an unresolved dispute and a motion seeking relief, rather than formal opposition to the relief sought, that identify a contested matter.” U.S. v. Laughlin (In re Laughlin), 210 B.R. 659, 661 (1st Cir. B.A.P. 1997).

What these cases leave unsaid is how one knows a dispute exists if no one opposes the relief sought. The question of whether a particular pleading in a case initiates a contested matter or not is answered affirmatively if anyone has the right to contest the relief sought, regardless of whether a person contesting the relief sought would be successful. Or stated slightly differently, a matter brought before the bankruptcy court by motion or application has a sort of chameleon quality from the moment the pleading is filed. If the motion is served properly and no one disputes the facts alleged or the relief sought, one might describe the situation as an uncontested matter. But it should be clear as a bell that service of the motion must be made as if someone might object, which is to say for purposes of service, the possibility of a contest about the relief sought is really the defining fact in characterizing a matter as “contested.” Were it otherwise, litigants could attempt to avoid having a contested matter on their hands by not serving properly those who might put up a fight.

This monograph is concerned with the second category of bankruptcy matters and in particular with the problem of obtaining in personam jurisdiction over the respondent in a contested matter. Much of what is said here also applies to the service of a summons and complaint in an adversary proceeding.

A. Service in Contested Matters Generally.

Bankruptcy Rule 9014 provides in relevant part:

In a contested matter in a case under the Code not otherwise governed by these rules, relief shall be requested by motion, and reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing shall be afforded the party against whom relief is sought. No response is required under this rule unless the court orders an answer to a motion. The motion shall be served in the manner provided for service of a summons and complaint by Rule 7004

Rule 9014 goes on to state which of the adversary proceeding rules apply in a contested matter “unless the court otherwise directs.” But the rules that the judge can suspend do not include Bankruptcy Rule 7004.

Bankruptcy Rule 7004 does not cover directly all methods of effective service because it refers to methods of service under Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and under state law.

How effective service is made and on whom depends upon the type of entity being served.

Subsection (a) incorporates some but not all parts of Rule 4. It provides:

Rule 4(a), (b), (c)(1), (d)(1), (e)-(j), (l), and (m) F.R.Civ.P. applies in adversary proceedings. Personal service pursuant to Rule 4(e)-(j) F.R.Civ.P. may be made by any person at least 18 years of age who is not a party, and the summons may be delivered by the clerk to any such person.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(e)-(j) prescribes the methods for service on individuals found within a federal judicial district (subsection (e)), individuals in a foreign country (subsection (f)), infants and incompetent persons (subsection (g)), corporations and associations (subsection (h)), the United States, and its agencies, corporations, or officers (subsection (i)), and foreign, state, or local governments (subsection (j)). These sections for the most part require personal service. For example, as to individuals, subsection (e) requires service on an “individual personally or by leaving copies thereof at the individual's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable

age and discretion then residing therein or by delivering a copy of the summons and of the complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process." Service on a corporation also requires personal service on an officer or agent by delivery to that person. Some of the rules permit service in accordance with state law or in accordance with specified statutes, in place of personal service. Nothing in Rule 4 directly authorizes service by mail.

B. The Distinguishing Features of Rule 7004 - Service By Mail and Service Nationwide.

Rule 7004(b) begins:

Service by first class mail. Except as provided in subdivision (h), in addition to the methods of service authorized by Rule 4(e) -(j) F.R.Civ.P., service may be made within the United States by first class mail postage prepaid as follows:

Service by mail is a salient departure and less sure method of service than that required under Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A similar striking departure from Rule 4 is the provision in Bankruptcy Rule 7004(d) that "[t]he summons and complaint and all other process except a subpoena may be served anywhere in the United States."

Courts have held that the privilege of using the less certain method of mail carries with it a greater burden of complying strictly with the provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 7004(b).

With respect to Rule 7004, courts have observed that "nationwide service of process by first class mail is a rare privilege" that can drastically reduce the costs and delay of litigation. In re Pittman Mechanical Contractors, Inc., 180 B.R. 453, 456 (Bankr. E.D. Va.1995) (citing In re Schoon, 153 B.R. 48, 49 (Bankr. N.D. Cal.1993)). As a privilege, however, "it is not to be abused or taken lightly." Id. at 456-57.

An essential requirement of due process is "notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust, Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314, 70 S.Ct. 652, 657, 94 L.Ed. 865 (1950). In light of the comparatively lenient procedure in bankruptcy, persons effecting service must provide correct notice in accord with the Rules. In re Pittman at 457 (applying Rule

7004(b)(3) and citing In re Braden, 142 B.R. 317 (Bankr. E.D. Ark.1992) and Schoon). Thus, strict compliance with Rule 7004 serves to protect due process rights as well as to assure bankruptcy matters proceed expeditiously.

In re M & L Business Machine Co., Inc. v. Otis, 190 B.R. 111, 115 (D. Colo.1995).

C. Service On An Individual.

Paragraph (1) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(1) Upon an individual other than an infant or incompetent, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the individual's dwelling house or usual place of abode or to the place where the individual regularly conducts a business or profession.

As Paragraph (1) states, to serve an individual by mail effectively, the envelope containing the summons and complaint, or in a contested matter, a motion, must be addressed to the individual's residence - dwelling house or usual place of abode - or to the individual's regular business address. Individuals do not live or work in post offices boxes or, as the certificate of service to a motion recently filed announced, at "General Delivery, Dallas, Georgia."

D. Service on An Infant or an Incompetent Person.

Paragraph (2) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(2) Upon an infant or an incompetent person, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the person upon whom process is prescribed to be served by the law of the state in which service is made when an action is brought against such a defendant in the courts of general jurisdiction of that state. The summons and complaint in that case shall be addressed to the person required to be served at that person's dwelling house or usual place of abode or at the place where the person regularly conducts a business or profession.

This Paragraph is similar to Paragraph 1 dealing with individuals.

E. Service On A Domestic or Foreign Corporation, Partnership or Other Unincorporated Association.

Paragraph (3) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(3) Upon a domestic or foreign corporation or upon a partnership or other unincorporated association, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the attention of an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if the agent is one authorized by statute to receive service and the statute so requires, by also mailing a copy to the defendant.

For some reason, a lot of lawyers who practice regularly in the Bankruptcy Court think that serving a corporation at the address stated in the Schedules is all that is required of them. They are mistaken.

To serve a motion initiating a contested matter on a corporation, one must serve an officer or an agent for service of process. (But note that Bankruptcy Rule 7004(h) provides for the methods of proper service on a bank or other entity that is "an insured depository institution (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act)." See Section L below .) It will not do to serve ABC Finance at 125 Peachtree Street, Atlanta. Nor is it sufficient to serve "President, ABC Finance, etc." Further, one should pay attention to the names of the entities involved. It is doubtful that a commercial business has no more to its name than "ABC Finance." The name is almost always going to have Co. or Company or Incorporated or Inc. or Corp. or Corporation at the end. Note also that a group of related companies may have very similar names, such as Commerce Credit Corp. and Commerce Credit and Finance, Inc. The Debtor's attorney should make a concerted effort to get the client to produce enough documentation, such as a copy of a note or security agreement, to permit counsel to identify the correct respondent.

How does one find out who is an officer or registered agent? The easiest way is to call the corporation and ask. If that method of finding out the information is not successful, one might serve the respondent personally by delivering a copy of the motion to the managing agent in charge of the office at which the Debtor dealt with that corporation. Or one might enlist the help of the lawyer who represented the creditor in the action resulting in the judgment giving rise to the lien.

Information concerning registered agents for service of process may be available on the Internet. For example, the Georgia Secretary of State maintains an on-line data base of agents for service of process for both Georgia corporations and foreign corporations (those incorporated elsewhere but registered to do business in Georgia - not necessarily incorporated abroad). The Internet address is www.sos.state.ga.us/corporations/corpsearch.htm.

Not finding the respondent's name in the Secretary of State's database does not relieve the movant and his attorney from obtaining proper service in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 7004. There are a number possibilities that might account for not finding a corporate name and registered agent in the Secretary of State's database. The most common ones are likely to be that the name being searched is not the correct name of the creditor or that the user is not conducting the search properly. Another possibility is that the entity does not transact business in Georgia and hence is not required to register with the Secretary of State.

F. Service On The United States, its Officers and Agencies.

Paragraphs (4) and (5) of Rule 7004(b) provide for service:

(4) Upon the United States, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint addressed to the civil process clerk at the office of the United States attorney for the district in which the action is brought and by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the Attorney General of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, and

in any action attacking the validity of an order of an officer or an agency of the United States not made a party, by also mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to that officer or agency. The court shall allow a reasonable time for service pursuant to this subdivision for the purpose of curing the failure to mail a copy of the summons and complaint to multiple officers, agencies, or corporations of the United States if the plaintiff has mailed a copy of the summons and complaint either to the civil process clerk at the office of the United States attorney or to the Attorney General of the United States.

(5) Upon any officer or agency of the United States, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the United States as prescribed in paragraph (4) of this subdivision and also to the officer or agency. If the agency is a corporation, the mailing shall be as prescribed in paragraph (3) of this subdivision of this rule. The court shall allow a reasonable time for service pursuant to this subdivision for the purpose of curing the failure to mail a copy of the summons and complaint to multiple officers, agencies, or corporations of the United States if the plaintiff has mailed a copy of the summons and complaint either to the civil process clerk at the office of the United States attorney or to the Attorney General of the United States. If the United States trustee is the trustee in the case and service is made upon the United States trustee solely as trustee, service may be made as prescribed in paragraph (10) of this subdivision of this rule.

These rules mean what they say. A litigant in the Bankruptcy Court cannot effectively sue or seek by motion relief against the Internal Revenue Service by serving only the I.R.S. Current addresses for service in a case in which the United States and the I.R.S. are parties are as follows:

Internal Revenue Service
P.O. Box 995
Room 1640, Stop 334-D
Atlanta, Georgia 30370

Internal Revenue Service
District Counsel
P.O. Box 901
Stop 1000-D
Atlanta, Georgia 30370

U.S. Attorney
Civil Process Clerk
1800 Richard B. Russell Building
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Chief - Tax Division
Civil Trial Section, Southern Region
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 14198
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, D.C. 20044

G. Service On A State, Municipal Organization or Other Governmental Organization.

Paragraph (6) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(6) Upon a state or municipal corporation or other governmental organization thereof subject to suit, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the person or office upon whom process is prescribed to be served by the law of the state in which service is made when an action is brought against such a defendant in the courts of general jurisdiction of that state, or in the absence of the designation of any such person or office by state law, then to the chief executive officer thereof.

Note that the identity of the official to be served under Paragraph (6) is a function of the law of the state in which service is to be made. In Georgia, O.C.G.A. § 9-11-4(5) provides for service:

If against a county, municipality, city, or town, to the chairman of the board of commissioners, president of the council of trustees, mayor or city manager of the city or to an agent authorized by appointment to receive service of process. If against any other public body or organization subject to an action, to the chief executive officer or clerk thereof[.]

Remember that unless waived, the Eleventh Amendment to the U. S. Constitution limits access to federal courts, including the bankruptcy court, when the defendant is a State or State agency. See, e.g., *Seminole Tribe of Fla. v. Florida*, 517 U.S. 44, 116 S.Ct. 1114, 134 L.Ed.2d 252 (1996) (Congress lacks power under Article I to abrogate the States' sovereign immunity from suits commenced or prosecuted in the federal courts). *Georgia Dept. of Revenue v. Burke (In re Burke)*, 146 F.3d 1313 (11th Cir. 1998) (State waived defense of sovereign immunity by filing proof of claim with regard to objection to that claim).

Current addresses for Georgia Department of Revenue and the Georgia Attorney General are:

State of Georgia Revenue Commissioner
410 Trinity-Washington Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Attorney General of Georgia
132 State Judicial Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Georgia Department of Revenue
Bankruptcy Insolvency Unit
P.O. Box 3889
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

H. General Rules Applicable to More Than One Type of Entity.

Paragraph (7) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(7) Upon a defendant of any class referred to in paragraph (1) or (3) of this subdivision of this rule, it is also sufficient if a copy of the summons and complaint is mailed to the entity upon whom service is prescribed to be served by any statute of the United States or by the law of the state in which service is made when an action is brought against such a defendant in the court of general jurisdiction of that state.

If service is made on an individual in Georgia, O.C.G.A. § 9-11-4(d)(7) would also permit service on “an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process.” That feature is contained in paragraph (8) of Rule 7004(b) and is quoted below.

Rule 7004(b)(3) is concerned in part with service on corporations. If the corporation to be served is a Georgia corporation or is a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state, service can also be made on “the president or other officer of the corporation, secretary, cashier, managing agent, or other agent thereof, provided that when for any reason service cannot be had in such manner, the Secretary of State shall be an agent of such corporation upon whom any process, notice, or demand may be served.” O.C.G.A. § 9-11-4(d)(1). Some lawyers stop reading there and assume incorrectly that serving the Secretary of State is the only action necessary to effect

proper service on a corporation not registered with the Secretary of State. But section 4(d)(1) goes on to state that if service is made on the Secretary of State,

the plaintiff or his attorney shall certify in writing to the Secretary of State that he has forwarded by registered mail such process, service, or demand to the last registered office or agent listed on the records of the Secretary of State, that service cannot be effected at such office, and that it therefore appears that the corporation has failed either to maintain a registered office or appoint a registered agent in this state. Further, if it shall appear from such certification that there is a last known address of a known officer of the corporation outside the state, the plaintiff shall, in addition to and after such service upon the Secretary of State, mail or cause to be mailed to the known officer at the address by registered or certified mail

Id. Using the procedure of serving the Secretary of State makes sense only if the party serving the motion or summons and complaint cannot determine the identity of or find a current officer or other agent. And it is effective only if the corporation was required to register with the Secretary of State but did not. Debtors are as likely to have moved around as the next person. If the debtor did business with a creditor in another state and that creditor does not transact business in Georgia, it does not take a law professor to figure out that the Georgia Secretary of State will have nothing to do with serving that creditor.

Paragraph (8) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(8) Upon any defendant, it is also sufficient if a copy of the summons and complaint is mailed to an agent of such defendant authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process, at the agent's dwelling house or usual place of abode or at the place where the agent regularly carries on a business or profession and, if the authorization so requires, by mailing also a copy of the summons and complaint to the defendant as provided in this subdivision.

I. Service On The Debtor.

Paragraph (9) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(9) Upon the debtor, after a petition has been filed by or served upon the debtor and until the case is dismissed or closed, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to the debtor at the address shown in the petition or statement of affairs or to such other address as the debtor may designate in a filed writing and, if the debtor is represented by an attorney, to the attorney at the attorney's post-office address.

Debtors (and their counsel) frequently get tripped up in the Bankruptcy Court because they forget the command of Bankruptcy Rule 4002(5) to "file a statement of any change of the debtor's address." For service purposes the debtor's address is the one stated in the petition, unless the debtor files a statement of a change of address. Keep in mind, however, that if a creditor knows the debtor's correct address and serves the official but wrong one, victory may be short-lived. Creditors (and their counsel) frequently get tripped up by serving a represented debtor or that debtor's lawyer but not both as this paragraph of Rule 7004(b) requires for effective service on the debtor.

J. Service On The United States Trustee.

Paragraph (10) of Rule 7004(b) provides for service:

(10) Upon the United States trustee, when the United States trustee is the trustee in the case and service is made upon the United States trustee solely as trustee, by mailing a copy of the summons and complaint to an office of the United States trustee or another place designated by the United States trustee in the district where the case under the Code is pending.

This Paragraph is self-explanatory. The address of the United States Trustee in the Northern District of Georgia is 362 Richard B. Russell Building, 75 Spring Street, Atlanta, GA 30303.

K. Service by Publication.

Bankruptcy Rule 7004(c) provides:

If a party to an adversary proceeding to determine or protect rights in property in the custody of the court cannot be served as provided in Rule 4(e)-(j) F.R.Civ.P. or subdivision (b) of this rule, the court may order the summons and complaint to be served by mailing copies thereof by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the party's last known address, and by at least one publication in such manner and form as the court may direct.

L. Service of Process on an Insured Depository Institution.

The rules for service on corporations set out in Bankruptcy Rule 7004(b)(3) do not apply to depository institutions insured by the F.D.I.C. such as national banks. Bankruptcy Rule 7004(h) provides:

Service on an insured depository institution (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act) in a contested matter or adversary proceeding shall be made by certified mail addressed to an officer of the institution unless--

- (1) the institution has appeared by its attorney, in which case the attorney shall be served by first class mail;
- (2) the court orders otherwise after service upon the institution by certified mail of notice of an application to permit service on the institution by first class mail sent to an officer of the institution designated by the institution; or
- (3) the institution has waived in writing its entitlement to service by certified mail by designating an officer to receive service.

Finding out the name of an officer of a bank or other insured institution should not be too difficult. Some credit card issuers, however, are member banks of the F.D.I.C. but have no branch offices. The F.D.I.C. publishes a list of their member institutions on its web site at www.fdic.gov. Here one can find the address of the corporate office, if a local branch office cannot be found. To determine the name of an officer, call the corporate office and ask. The office of the general counsel

of a large institution is a likely source of needed information. To get the main office telephone number, call telephone directory information in that locality or use an Internet telephone directory service.

M. Objections To Claims.

Objections to proofs of claim are contested matters. Note, however, that proofs of claim filed on Official Form No. 10 contain a block entitled "Name and address where notices should be sent." Serving a creditor with an objection to claim at this address is probably sufficient so long as the name of the person signing the proof of claim is included, assuming that that person is not recognized as a local attorney where the notice address is obviously that of the creditor. If a lawyer signs the proof of claim, the lawyer should be served with the objection as well. The notice provision in the proof of claim form presumably applies only to notices concerning the claim so that serving a motion involving a dispute other than the validity of the claim using that name and address would not be effective.

N. Methods of Service That Are NOT Effective.

Serving a motion in a contested matter on the lawyer who represented a respondent in prior litigation is not effective unless that lawyer is an officer of a corporate respondent or the registered agent for service of process or is otherwise authorized to accept service of process on behalf of the respondent in the bankruptcy case. Bankruptcy Rule 9010(b) provides that "[a]n attorney appearing for a party in a case under the Code shall file a notice of appearance with the attorney's name, office address and telephone number, unless the attorney's appearance is otherwise noted in the record." But experience shows that notices of appearance may be worded in very different ways. A notice of

appearance merely asking for service of notices in the case by the Clerk would hardly prove that the attorney's client authorized the attorney to accept service of process.

An attorney, solely by reason of his capacity as an attorney, does not thereby become his client's agent authorized by "appointment ... to receive service of process." Nor is the fact that an attorney represents his client in a completely unrelated litigation sufficient to establish the requisite authority. What is necessary is that it appear that the attorney was authorized, either expressly or impliedly, to receive service of process for his client. And if such agency is to be implied, it must be implied from all the circumstances accompanying the attorney's appointment which indicate the extent of authority the client intended to confer.

United States v. Bosurgi, 343 F.Supp. 815, 817-18 (S.D.N.Y.1972) (Footnotes omitted).

An attorney who files a notice of appearance demanding service of pleadings and who actively participates in the case, however, may thereby be deemed to have been authorized by his client to accept service of process. Luedke v. Delta Air Lines, Inc., 159 B.R. 385, 395 (S.D. N.Y. 1993).

Using the names and addresses in the mailing matrix and schedules is no defense to or cure for improper service. Note, however, that a party against whom a motion in a contested matter is directed may indeed permit an attorney who represented that party in prior litigation in other courts or who represents the party for general purposes in the bankruptcy case to accept service. Obviously, the way to find out is to ask. Before serving the motion.

If a respondent is a partnership, serving the corporate general partner by mail without naming an officer or registered agent is no more effective than the same service would have been had the corporation been the respondent.

Serving a corporation by serving a Secretary of State but without doing anything else is not effective. Serving an individual by mail at a post office box is not effective.

If the post office returns as undeliverable mail containing a motion, the red flag should go up and prompt the question of what to do about it. Depending on the facts, the service may or may not

have been effective. In any event, however, the party should file with the court a statement stating the facts about the returned mail. Failure to do so might be viewed as a fraud on the court.

O. The Certificate of Service.

Bankruptcy Local Rule 9014-1 provides:

The person serving process in an adversary proceeding or serving a motion initiating a contested matter with regard to which service on an opposing party is required shall make proof of service thereof promptly to the Bankruptcy Court in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules. The Certificate of Service must include the name and address of all persons and parties served.

The certificate of service should (1) indicate that the person doing the service is 18 years of age or older, (2) state the date of service, which may or may not be the date of the certificate of service, (3) describe fully what was served (and not simply "the foregoing") (4) describe the method or methods of service used (in the case of service by mail, it should state that the service was made by First Class U.S. Mail with adequate postage prepaid), and (4) state the names of the persons served, for each person served, the address at which service was made and in the case of service on an agent, the capacity of the agent (officer, registered agent, etc.). The certificate of service should be dated and signed by the person who effected the service, together with that person's address and telephone number. If pleadings related to one matter are filed as separate documents (such as a motion and a notice of hearing on that motion), a certificate of service should be attached to each one.

If a certificate of service of a motion initiating a contested matter reflects service on a corporation, it should identify by name the individual served and state the capacity of the person served, such as officer or agent for service of process. If an attorney or law firm is served, the certificate should state the party represented by the attorney or firm in the bankruptcy case or

adversary proceeding. The mere fact that a lawyer represented a party in litigation in another court does not answer the question whether that lawyer is authorized to accept service in the bankruptcy case.

P. Proposed Orders Prepared by Counsel.

It is a mark of an inexperienced lawyer to state in a proposed order that the court “finds” that service was proper, unless the matter was litigated on proper notice to the party served and the judge directed the lawyer to do so. It should be obvious that the efficacy of a determination of that service was proper depends on the ability of the party served to contest the facts. If a party was not served correctly so that the court lacks jurisdiction over the respondent, a self-serving declaration that service was proper will not make the order bullet-proof. An order entered on a motion not served properly so as to deprive the court of jurisdiction over the respondent is void, regardless of what the order says about service.

Q. Conclusion.

These rules are not uncomplicated. It behooves the careful lawyer to read and reread these rules from time to time in order to be thoroughly familiar with them. It is pointless to go through the exercise of filing a motion without paying attention to proper service. Serving motions and complaints correctly is part of what lawyers get paid to do.